View of the downstream end of the subsurface concrete pipe and the dewatering of the pipe.

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View of the pump diverting water from a manhole located upgradient of the confluence box.

View of the inline filter system and the frac tanks used to treat and store the diverted water before being pumped into the water treatment building.

View of debris in front of the confluence box inlet pipes.

View of debris in front of confluence box inlet pipes.

View of the debris under the railroad track between the confluence box and the subsurface concrete pipe.

View of the debris under the railroad track between the confluence box and the subsurface concrete pipe.

View of the debris under the railroad track between the confluence box and the subsurface concrete pipe.

View of the debris pile at the upstream entrance of the subsurface concrete pipe.

View of the debris pile at the upstream entrance of the subsurface concrete pipe.

View of the debris pile at the upstream entrance of the subsurface concrete pipe.

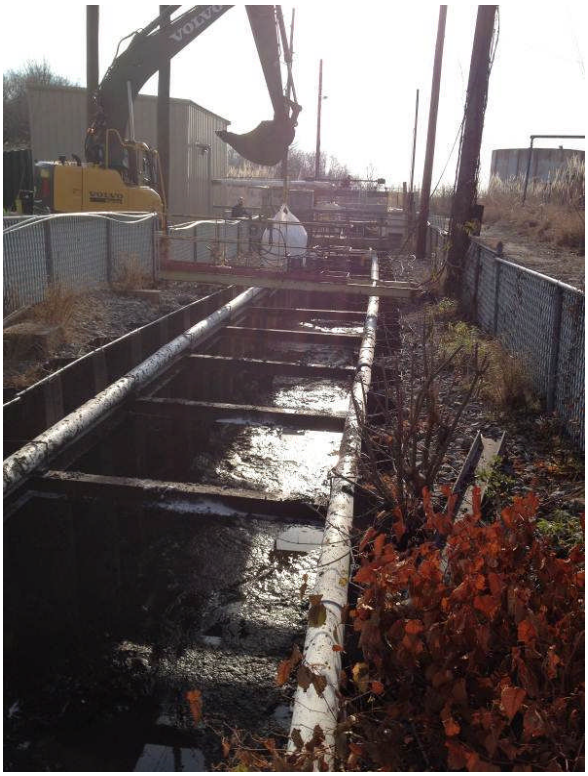
View of water flowing past the debris pile and entering the subsurface concrete pipe.

View of the dewatered upper sluiceway.

View of the wooden cross beams under the concrete roadway.

View of the wooden cross beams under the concrete roadway and sediment not yet stabilized with the Super Absorbent Polymer (SAP).

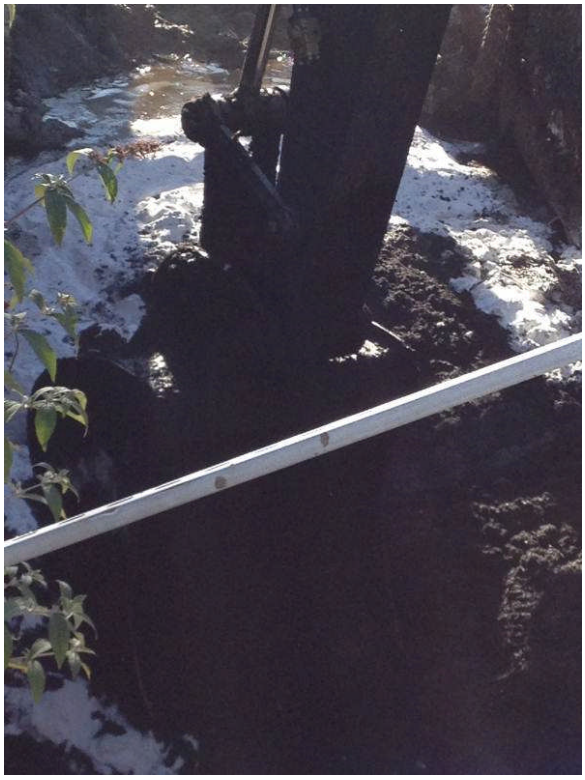
View of wooden cross beams under the concrete roadway and sediment not yet stabilized with the SAP.



View of SAP about to be poured into sluiceway to stabilize the soft sediment.

View of the skid-steer and excavator mixing the soft sediment with the SAP.

View of SAP being mixed with soft sediment.



View of SAP being mixed with soft sediment.

View of SAP being mixed with soft sediment.

View of stabilized sediment being removed from the upper sluiceway.

View of the stabilized sediment being placed in a lined rolloff.

View of soft sediment being removed from the corrugated sheetpile sidewalls.

View of controlled density fill (CDF) being poured below the concrete roadway.

View of the machinery used to pour the CDF.

View of CDF being poured below the concrete roadway.

View of CDF being poured below the concrete roadway.

View of CDF being poured above the concrete roadway.

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View of the geotextile fabric being placed in the confluence box.

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View of the geotextile fabric being placed in the confluence box.

View of the geotextile fabric being placed and markout of the 6 and 12-inch markings on the sidewall to be used for cover installation verification purposes.

View of the geotextile fabric and the 6 and 12-inch markings on the sidewall prior to cover installation.

View of the geotextile fabric being placed and markout of the 6 and 12-inch markings on the sidewall to be used for cover installation verification purposes.

View of the geotextile fabric being installed in the upper sluiceway.

View of the geotextile fabric and the 6 and 12-inch markings on the sidewall prior to cover installation.

View of the AquaBlok® being poured in the confluence box.

View of the AquaBlok® being poured in the confluence box.

View of the placement of a minimum 6-inch thick AquaBlok® layer in the confluence box.

View of the placement of a minimum 6-inch thick AquaBlok® layer in the confluence box with 6 and 12-inch markings on the sidewall to verify the minimum thickness requirement has been met.

View of an inlet pipe in the confluence box containing a pipe plug and a minimum 6-inch thick AquaBlok® layer being placed over geotextile fabric.

View of the AquaBlok® being poured in the confluence box.

View of the minimum 6-inch thick AquaBlok® layer in the confluence box.

View of the placement of AquaBlok® in the upper sluiceway downstream of the subsurface concrete pipe.

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View of the placement of AquaBlok® in the upper sluiceway downstream of the subsurface concrete pipe.

View of the minimum 6-inch thick AquaBlok® layer being placed downstream of the subsurface concrete pipe.

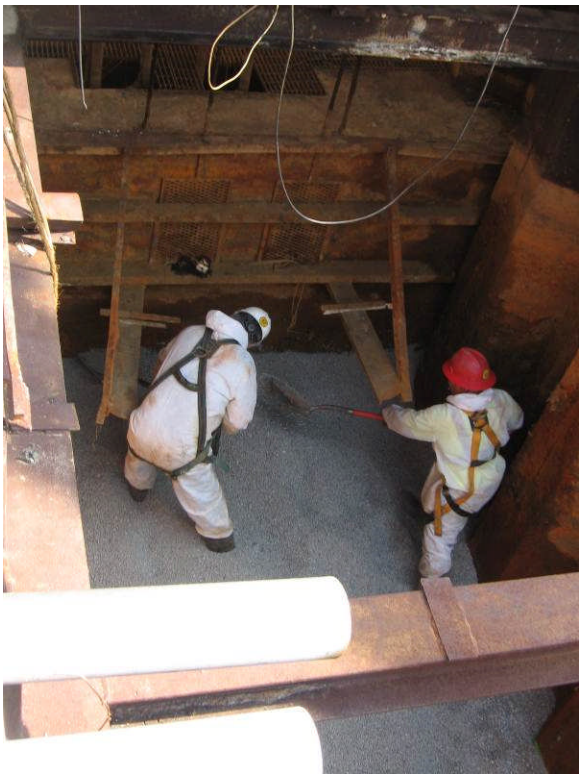
View of the minimum 6-inch thick AquaBlok® layer being placed downstream of the subsurface concrete pipe.

View of the minimum 6-inch thick AquaBlok® layer being placed downstream of the subsurface concrete pipe.

View of the minimum 6-inch thick AquaBlok® layer in the upper sluiceway.

View of the minimum 6-inch thick AquaBlok® layer in the upper sluiceway.

View of the AquaBlok® being placed in the upper sluiceway upstream of the weir.



View of the minimum 6-inch thick AquaBlok® layer being placed upstream of the weir.

View of the minimum 6-inch thick AquaBlok® layer in the upper sluiceway upstream of the weir.

View of the minimum 6-inch thick AquaBlok® layer in the upper sluiceway.

View of the steel cross-member brackets being installed in the concrete abutment to provide structural stability.

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